

FRANKLIN TOYS



CHILD'S CASKET.



P. J. COZANS, PUBLISHER,
NEW YORK.



CHILDREN'S BOOK
COLLECTION
*
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

10987777
Harry M. French

FRANKLIN TOYS.

THE
CHILD'S CASKET
OF
INSTRUCTIVE STORIES,
FOR
Good Boys and Girls.

NEW YORK:
PHILIP J. COZANS, PUBLISHER,
No. 107 NASSAU STREET.

Ex Libris Teacher Maria Goodwin



THE TELESCOPE.

THE greatest of all discoveries by man was that of the Telescope. By it we are made conversant with the heavenly bodies, we see their beauty and changes ; and we are made to feel most sensibly, the omnipotence of Him, who brought all worlds into existence. It is related that some small children playing with some pieces of glass belonging to a spectacle maker, accidentally placed two, so that the steeple of a church appeared much nearer and bottom upwards. From such a beginning Gallileo invented the Telescope. The little girls are looking at the mountains in the moon. They will then look at Saturn, its rings, and its seven moon's.



WINTER.

THE great division of the year is into Summer and Winter. We will now speak of winter. Winter commences when the Sun enters Capricorn, or at the Solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March.

Winter is not so dreary and desolate a time as some people would imagine. Winter is the earth's night, for during that time all nature seems to sleep. No crops are grown,—no fields are tilled. We do not have the melodious notes of birds to gladden

WINTER

us at morn. We have no flowers. We have no bathing as in summer. We have to give the usual good morning in the warm room near the cheerful fire, instead of out of the open window as in summer. But if we have no birds we have the merry tingle-gingle of the sleigh bells. If we have no songs we have snow to make snow balls, men, and forts. If we have no bathing we have ice, and on it we can skate and amuse ourselves as much as in the water. We must be careful that the ice is strong, so that it will not give-away under us and give us a cold bath.

If you do not wish to skate, you can harness up the team and take your friends on a sleigh ride. You must not drive too fast or too far—for sleighing is hard on the poor horses, especially if the snow is deep and not well packed. Every one you meet, you will find enjoying the happy time, and viewing the pretty sights and shapes nature assumes in winter.



HOUNDS.

THE celebrated Dr. Caius, who attempted the natural history of animals of the dog kind, divided them into three kinds. The first, was the generous kind, which consisted of the terrier, and blood hound. The second, was the farm kind, consisting of the Shepherd's dog and the Mastiff. The third, the mongrel kind, consisting of the Bull dog and all curs. The large dog represented in the cut, is called the Grey hound. He is a most beautiful and useful dog. His neck and head are very long, his body slender, and his tail which is generally curved is of great length, his limbs are fine and slim, and

HOUNDS.

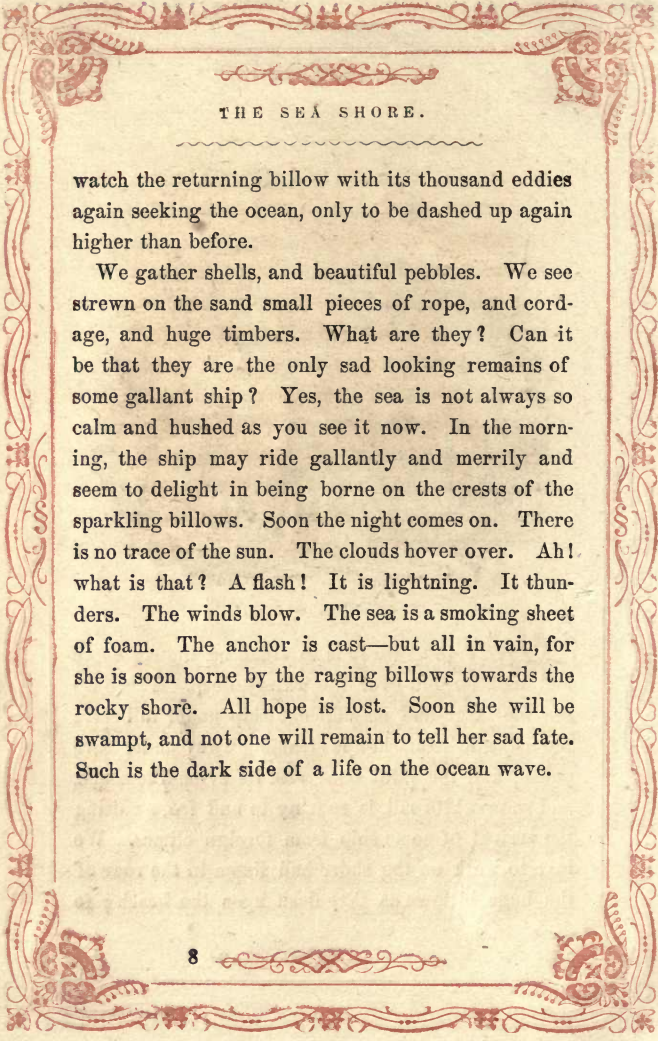
his feet large. The dogs of the hound kind, are the fastest of the canine race. There are not so many in America as in Europe. There are various kinds of hounds: as the Fox hound, the Blood hound, the Gaze hound, and the well-known Grey hound: but of all these, the Grey hound is the best. The Fox hound is used in hunting foxes alone, and hunts by smell. The Blood hound is a dog of great use. He is employed to recover any game that has escaped wounded from the hunter, to recover stolen game and articles, to track murderers, and in the South, he is sometimes used to hunt up negroes who have ran away, and are hid in the swamps. The Gaze hound hunted by the eye and not by the scent; this species is now almost lost, or unknown.

The Grey hound is used for the purpose of hunting all kinds of game. He forces the badgers and foxes out of their holes, and by his barking, gives notice in what part of the kennel the fox or badger resides. The fox is soon dug out, and off he flies across the fields, immediately, all the hounds yelping and bounding give chase. The fox is soon run down, as the dog is the swiftest runner. Fox hunting is fine, but dangerous sport; you must jump fences and ditches, and frequently your horse will fall.



THE SEA SHORE.

WHAT pleasure it is to stand on the sea shore and look far out over the watery deep. There we see the large and magnificent ship under full sail ; the majestic steamship is steaming away under bare poles ; and the pilot boat with its sylph-like shape, and snow-white sail, is soaring to and fro, awaiting the arrival of some ship from foreign climes. We love to walk on the shore and listen to the roar of the huge billows as they dash upon the beach ; to



THE SEA SHORE.

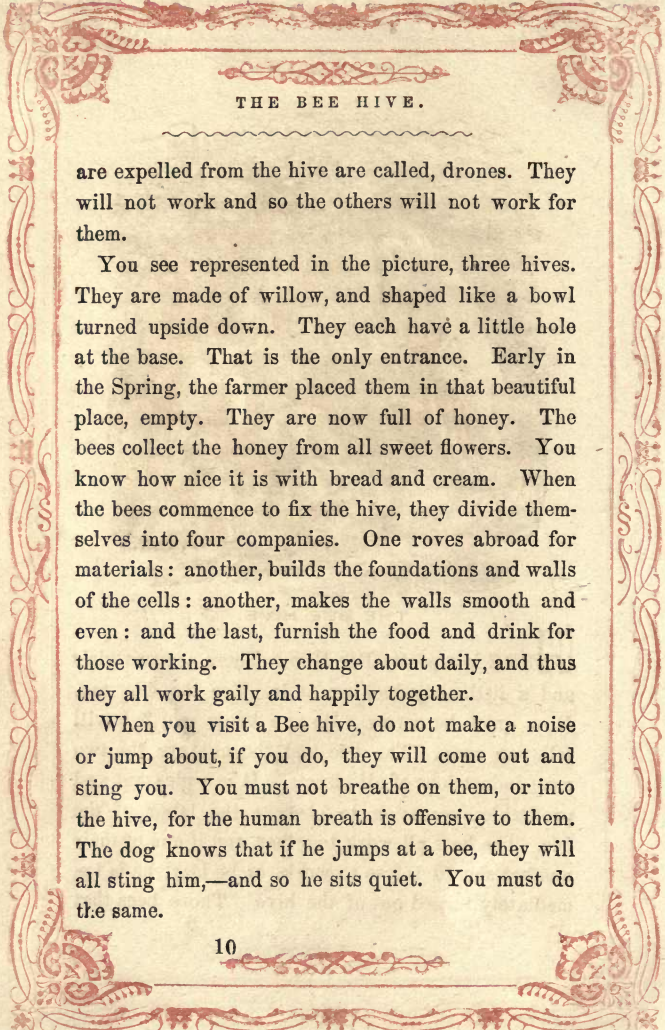
watch the returning billow with its thousand eddies again seeking the ocean, only to be dashed up again higher than before.

We gather shells, and beautiful pebbles. We see strewn on the sand small pieces of rope, and cordage, and huge timbers. What are they? Can it be that they are the only sad looking remains of some gallant ship? Yes, the sea is not always so calm and hushed as you see it now. In the morning, the ship may ride gallantly and merrily and seem to delight in being borne on the crests of the sparkling billows. Soon the night comes on. There is no trace of the sun. The clouds hover over. Ah! what is that? A flash! It is lightning. It thunders. The winds blow. The sea is a smoking sheet of foam. The anchor is cast—but all in vain, for she is soon borne by the raging billows towards the rocky shore. All hope is lost. Soon she will be swampt, and not one will remain to tell her sad fate. Such is the dark side of a life on the ocean wave.



THE BEE HIVE.

HERE is a pretty Bee Hive. There are two girls and a little boy looking at it. See the dog too. How quiet he seems. Do you know why? I will tell you soon. The bee and the ant are the two most industrious of all insects. It is a pleasant and profitable recreation to observe the labor of the bee. The bees all work together, and if one of their number should refuse to work, or be lazy, he is immediately turned out of the hive. Those bees that

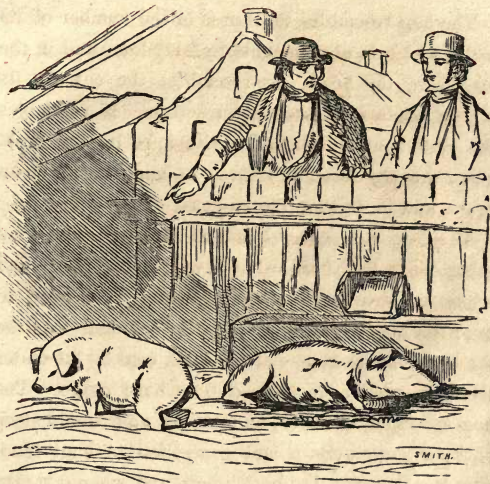


THE BEE HIVE.

are expelled from the hive are called, drones. They will not work and so the others will not work for them.

You see represented in the picture, three hives. They are made of willow, and shaped like a bowl turned upside down. They each have a little hole at the base. That is the only entrance. Early in the Spring, the farmer placed them in that beautiful place, empty. They are now full of honey. The bees collect the honey from all sweet flowers. You know how nice it is with bread and cream. When the bees commence to fix the hive, they divide themselves into four companies. One roves abroad for materials: another, builds the foundations and walls of the cells: another, makes the walls smooth and even: and the last, furnish the food and drink for those working. They change about daily, and thus they all work gaily and happily together.

When you visit a Bee hive, do not make a noise or jump about, if you do, they will come out and sting you. You must not breathe on them, or into the hive, for the human breath is offensive to them. The dog knows that if he jumps at a bee, they will all sting him,—and so he sits quiet. You must do the same.



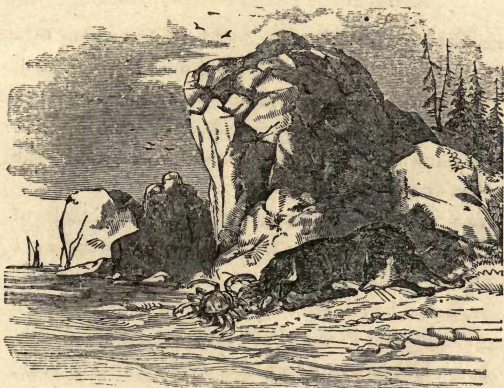
THE PIGS.

AS the gentleman in the picture is speaking of pigs, we will listen and learn something about this well known animal. He says it is the most unsightly of animals. It lives on roots and vegetables, but if it finds any dead or wounded animal it will devour it. It seems possessed of but one desire, and that is to eat. It will eat what all other animals turn from in disgust,

THE PIGS.

The hog resembles the horse in the number of its teeth, which in all, amounts to forty-four, and in the length of the head. It resembles the cow in its cloven hoofs and internal structure. It resembles the claw footed animals, in its appetite for flesh. Thus the pig resembles those animals that live on grass, and those that live on flesh.

The hog is a peaceful animal and will attack no other beast, but if molested it will defend itself, and often terrifies the bravest animals. It is hard to hurt the hog. The coarseness of the hair, and the thickness of the hide, and the thick coat of fat under the skin renders it insensible to hard usage. The hog is stupid, inactive, and sleepy, and would sleep half its time were it not compelled to hunt food. The hog does not like high winds, and when it thinks it is about to storm it will bring straw in its mouth to make a bed. Thus it protects itself from the weather. It loves its kind, as you will know, if you should ever see one caught in a gate or injured. All the other hogs will gather around and sympathize with the injured one. Hog meat is called pork, and is fine eating.



THE FOX AND THE CRAB.

THE Fox is the most cunning of animals. Let us learn all we can about him. The Fox resembles the wolf and the dog. It differs from the wolf in being more slender and not so large. Its tail is longer and more bushy, and its nose is smaller. It differs from the dog in having its eyes obliquely situated, the slope of its ears, and the disgusting smell which is peculiar to it. The Fox generally builds his kennel on the edge of the wood. He steals into the barn yards among the chickens, and like the wolf among the sheep, he is not content to kill and take

THE FOX AND THE CRAB.

one, but he kills all he can. He catches young rabbits and hares, and when the old ones are wounded, he is sure to find them, and he shows them no mercy. He will upset a bee hive, and though the bees at first drive him off, he will soon return and devour both wax and honey.

The plundering Fox is detested by all ranks of animals. The stronger pursue him, and the weaker shun him. He is one of the farmer's greatest enemies, for no hen roost is safe while he is in the neighborhood. The Fox will eat crabs and all shell-fish.

It is curious and funny to see him catch a crab. He will go into the water backwards, and put his tail in reach of the crab: as soon as the crab takes hold of it, he walks out slowly and by a sudden jirk, throws it high and dry on the land. He immediately seizes and devours it, and so continues, until he has made his repast.



THE FAITHFUL DOG.

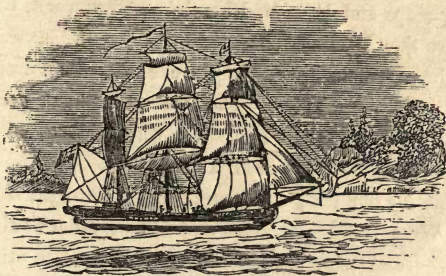
WE will just read something at the shape, form and habits of dogs, and then we will have a story about the faithful dog. The dog is larger than the cat, but he is not so rapacious and cowardly. The dog is the most intelligent of quadrupeds. He is beautiful in form, great in strength, swift on foot, and above all, he is man's best friend.

The dog is cleanly in its habits. He loves children. There are various kinds, but those best known

THE FAITHFUL DOG.

are the mastiff, the bull-dog, the terrier, the Newfoundland, the St. Bernard, the King Charles, and the lady poodle. The dog protects us from all harm while we sleep, and is a terror to all thieves. He is a faithful and fast friend. The Newfoundland and St. Bernard species are the noblest of their kind. They are very large. They have large heads and stout limbs. They are black, and the hair is not very long and is inclined to curl.

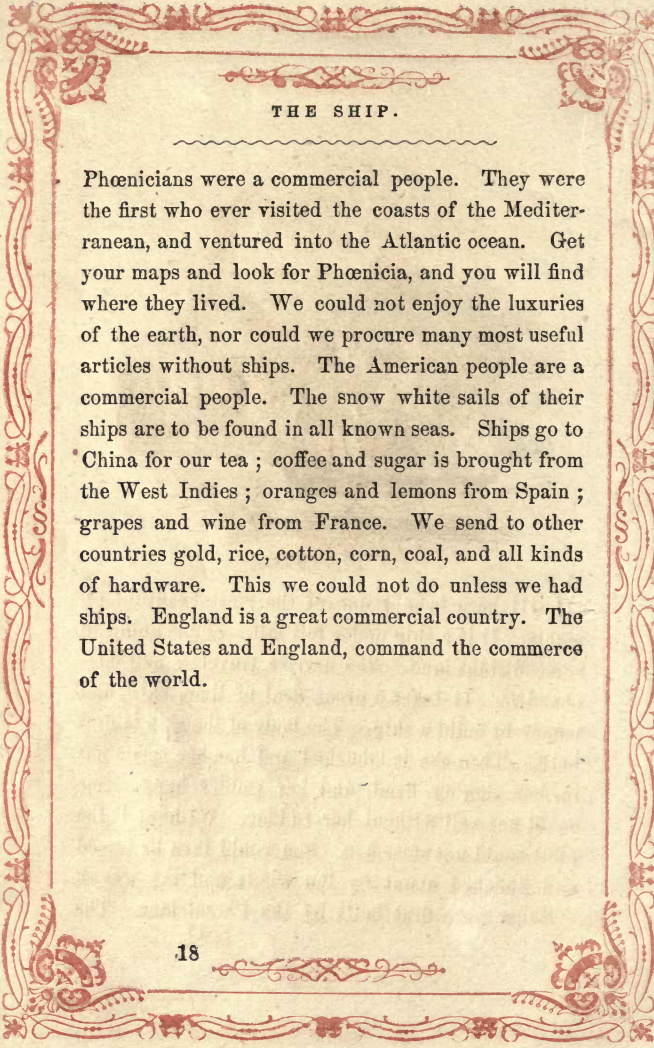
Some years ago there lived in one of the Eastern States a farmer, who possessed a splendid specimen of the Newfoundland kind. He had taught the dog to obey him implicitly. One day a neighboring farmer came to the owner of the dog and said he would like to have him for some days. He had a great deal of money in the house and was compelled to leave home. The owner took his dog and going to the house, showed the dog the money and said, "let no man take the money but this man," pointing to his neighbor. The dog lay down, the farmer went to the city. He came back in two days, and on going in the house, he found the owner of the dog dead on the floor. He had come to steal the money and his own dog had killed him.



THE SHIP.

YOU here behold one of the most beautiful of sights. It is a ship under full sail. She is going to some distant land. She carries travelers and merchandize. It takes a great deal of time, skill, and money to build a ship. The body of the ship is first built. Then she is launched and has her masts put in, her rigging fixed, and her rudder hung. She could not sail without her rudder. Without it the pilot could not steer her. She would then be tossed and knocked about by the winds and the waves.

Ships were first built by the Phœnicians. The



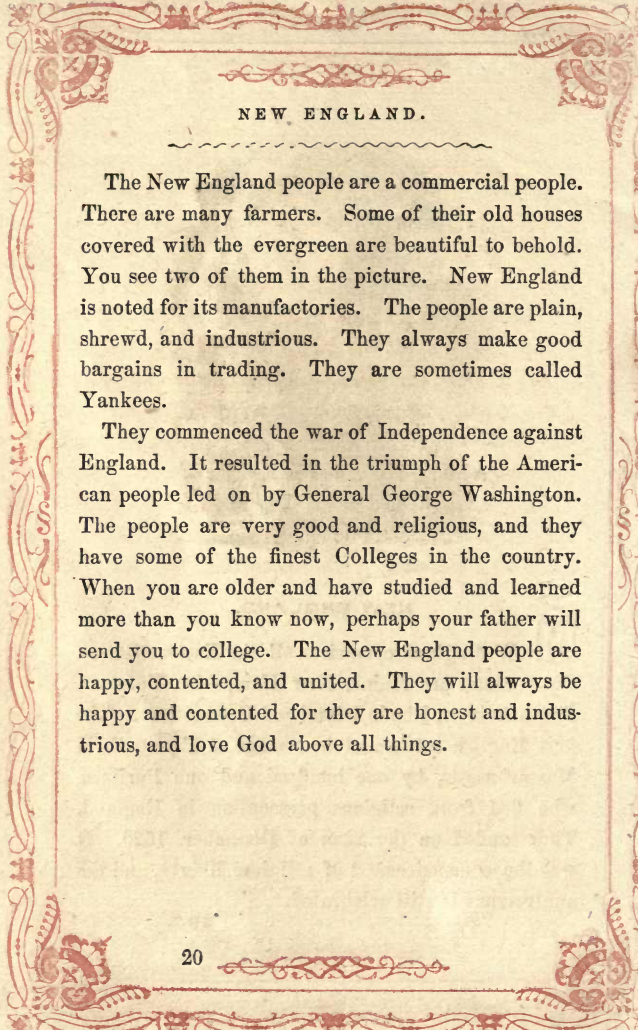
THE SHIP.

Phœnicians were a commercial people. They were the first who ever visited the coasts of the Mediterranean, and ventured into the Atlantic ocean. Get your maps and look for Phœnicia, and you will find where they lived. We could not enjoy the luxuries of the earth, nor could we procure many most useful articles without ships. The American people are a commercial people. The snow white sails of their ships are to be found in all known seas. Ships go to China for our tea ; coffee and sugar is brought from the West Indies ; oranges and lemons from Spain ; grapes and wine from France. We send to other countries gold, rice, cotton, corn, coal, and all kinds of hardware. This we could not do unless we had ships. England is a great commercial country. The United States and England, command the commerce of the world.



NEW ENGLAND.

NEW England comprises all the Eastern States. Those states are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The first English settlement was made at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, by one hundred and one Puritans, who fled from religious persecution in England. They landed on the 22nd of December, 1620. It was the commencement of religious liberty, and the anniversary is still celebrated.



NEW ENGLAND.

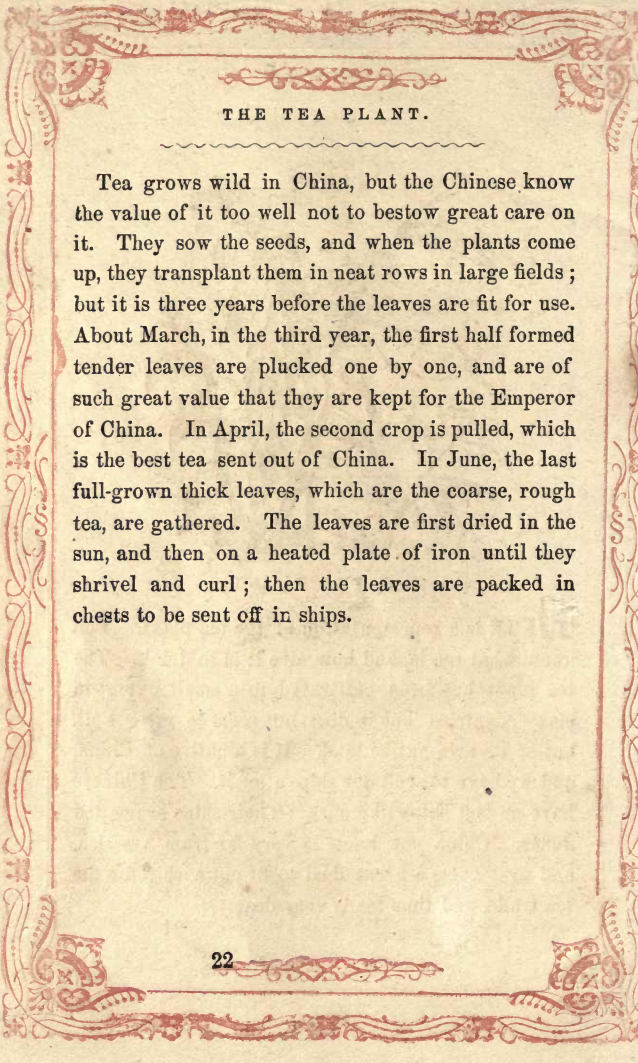
The New England people are a commercial people. There are many farmers. Some of their old houses covered with the evergreen are beautiful to behold. You see two of them in the picture. New England is noted for its manufactories. The people are plain, shrewd, and industrious. They always make good bargains in trading. They are sometimes called Yankees.

They commenced the war of Independence against England. It resulted in the triumph of the American people led on by General George Washington. The people are very good and religious, and they have some of the finest Colleges in the country. When you are older and have studied and learned more than you know now, perhaps your father will send you to college. The New England people are happy, contented, and united. They will always be happy and contented for they are honest and industrious, and love God above all things.



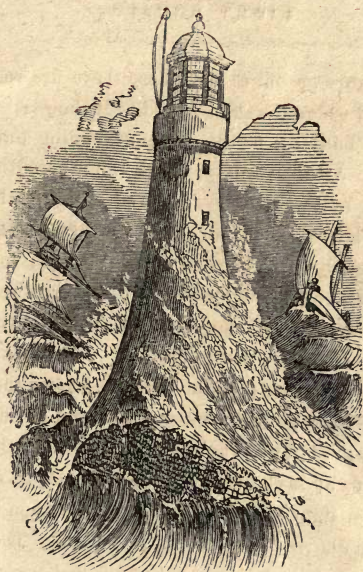
THE TEA PLANT.

HERE is a representation of the tea plant. You know what tea is, and how nice it is to drink. The tea plant has been cultivated to a small extent in many countries, but it does not seem to grow well, out of its own native land. It is a native of China, and we have to send our ships after it. The Chinese have no fast ships like ours. Their ships are called *Junks*. China you know is very far from America, and so it costs a great deal to fit out a ship for the tea trade, and thus tea is very dear.



THE TEA PLANT.

Tea grows wild in China, but the Chinese know the value of it too well not to bestow great care on it. They sow the seeds, and when the plants come up, they transplant them in neat rows in large fields ; but it is three years before the leaves are fit for use. About March, in the third year, the first half formed tender leaves are plucked one by one, and are of such great value that they are kept for the Emperor of China. In April, the second crop is pulled, which is the best tea sent out of China. In June, the last full-grown thick leaves, which are the coarse, rough tea, are gathered. The leaves are first dried in the sun, and then on a heated plate of iron until they shrivel and curl ; then the leaves are packed in chests to be sent off in ships.



LIGHT HOUSES.

HERE you have a storm at sea. See how the waves dash against the light-house. See how the ships are tossed about by the angry billows of the deep. It is blowing very hard, but as the wind is sending them so much nearer home they do not furl their sails. They are passing the light-house. Do you know what a light-house is? It is a house built

LIGHT HOUSES.

on the shore or out at sea where there are rocks or reefs, and where the ships would be in danger. They are also built on points of land running out into the sea. All the captains know the different lights, and can tell where they are and how to guide the ship. They are built in the shape of a tower and are very high. There is a bright light in them which burns all night. Sometimes the light revolves and is composed of many colors ; at other times, it is a bright, steady, white light.

When the sailor sees the light, he knows there are rocks or sand banks to be avoided, and so he steers clear of the light. They are very useful as they are the means of saving many lives. The man who attends the light has several boats, and when he sees a ship in distress, he sends her assistance. The light-houses are built of iron or stone, and are erected by the Government. The cut represents the celebrated Eddystone light-house of England. It is built on rocks, where the sea is thirty fathoms deep, and the waves dash against it with the utmost fury.

PHILIP J. COZANS,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER,

No. 16 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
VALENTINES.
PLAIN AND COLORED TOY BOOKS, SONG BOOKS,
ALMANACKS, PLAYS, CARDS,
MOTTO VERSES, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
THE GUIDE TO PAINTING IN WATER COLORS,
WITH COLORED PLATES,
PRICE 25 CENTS.

YOUTH'S NEW DRAWING BOOK,
AND NEW PROGRESSIVE DRAWING-BOOK,
PRICE 12½ CENTS, EACH.

THE ART OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR,
CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR
Giving and attending Parties, Balls, Weddings,
DINNERS, &c.

INCLUDING THE NECESSARY PREPARATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Country orders attended to with punctuality—and liberal Discount
TO THE TRADE.